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World's Exposition

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WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

MARCH 15, 1890.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CANDLER, of Massachusetts, from the Select Committee on the World's Fair, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany H. R. 8393].

The Select Committee on the World's Fair, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6883) to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine, and sea, in the city of , in the year 1892, having had the same under consideration, have instructed me to report back a substitute therefor, entitled, "A bill to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the product of the soil, mine, and sea, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois," with a recommendation that the original bill lie upon the table and that the substitute therefor do pass.

The bill H. R. 6883 was intended to comprehend all that was required to successfully organize a World's Fair in either one of the three cities of New York, Chicago, or St. Louis, but to which such amendments were to be made as the city selected might require.

By the vote of the House the city of Chicago was selected as the place for holding the Fair of 1892, and under the instructions given by the action of the House the committee has inserted the name of the city of Chicago in the bill, and has consulted with the representatives of that city for the purpose of perfecting and improving it, making, after careful consideration, such amendments as it deemed necessary and of importance.

The bill submitted differs in some essential features from bill H. R. 6883. In the second section the representation of the Territories and the District of Columbia has been increased from one to two commissioners from each, and provision is also made for the appointment of eight commissioners at large. A name is also given the Commission, the designation applied being "The World's Columbian Commission."

The third section dispenses with the United States corporation which it was proposed to create by the Congress of the United States. It is also stipulated that the commissioners to be appointed from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, together with the eight commissioners to be appointed at large, shall be selected equally from the two leading political parties.

In the fourth section there is no essential change, excepting as to the question of quorum for the first meeting, it being limited to the number present thereat. Provision is here made for the notification of the governors of the passage of the bill.

In the fifth section the Commission, in place of acting as a corporation under the United States law, as in the previous bill, is authorized to accept for the World's Columbian Exposition the site, plans, and specifications of the buildings to be erected and tendered by the corporation created under the laws of the State of Illinois, known as the "World's Exposition of eighteen hundred and ninety-two." The committee, in presenting this section, recognize the objections which have been made against a United States corporation, and have availed themselves of one created under the laws of the State of Illinois.

This suggestion was made by the representatives of the city of Chicago; it is in accord with the action taken in the formation of their corporation; it is simple and practicable, and relieves the Government from any obligation or connection with it. It insures that everything connected with the site and erection of the buildings shall be conducted by a corporation with ample means, which will deliver it, for the uses of the Exposition, without any obligations on the part of the United States Government, implied or otherwise, beyond that which the Government appropriates for its own Commission and for its own exhibit. And the Commission, acting independently of the corporation, and without power to incur any obligations, is instructed by this act to accept the buildings only when they shall be deemed by said Commission to be adequate to the purposes for which they are intended.

In the original which was submitted to the House the eleventh section stated that not less than the sum of \$5,000,000 should be subscribed and pledged, and not less than 10 per cent. thereof should be actually paid in cash, before the Commission should do any corporate act other than those necessary to its organization. The bill now reported is still more conservative, protecting the Government's interests, so far as its connection with it is concerned, and insuring the financial success of the Fair beyond a reasonable contingency by providing that the Commission shall not only be satisfied that the actual bona fide subscription to the capital stock of at least \$5,000,000 has been made, of which not less than \$500,000 has been paid in, but also declares that the further sum of \$5,000,000, making \$10,000,000 in all, shall be provided by the corporation in ample time or as needed for the successful prosecution of the work.

The committee has given careful consideration to the statements of the representatives of the finance committee of the city of Chicago as to the subscriptions to the stock of \$5,000,000, and believes the subscriptions to be bona fide, that they are made in good faith, and that they will be paid. Some of the statements made by the chairman of that committee are appended to this report. The committee also accept the statements and representations made by the citizens of the city of Chicago, through their committee, as to their ability to raise an additional five millions, and are of the opinion that they are made in good faith, and will not be repudiated.

While it is the judgment of the committee that the city of Chicago will meet the obligations and promises of their representatives, it would call attention to the fact that the judgment of this committee is not taken alone, but that the Commission, on the spot in Chicago, will have a more favorable opportunity to satisfy themselves in regard to the site, the plans of the buildings, and the certainty of the ten millions of

dollars than it would be possible for a committee of this House to do without taking more time and entering into the details of the Exposition more fully than it would be wise and practicable during a session of Congress.

The representatives of the city of Chicago, who have appeared before your committee, were ready to meet every requirement indicated by the bill previously considered, or in the discussion while the location of the site was pending, and your committee desires to recognize the fact that it is due to the city of Chicago that it should be assured by the action of this House that the Fair is to be held in the city of Chicago, without further delay, as the business arrangements connected with the provisions of this act can be better adjusted when they are assured of the action of Congress. The committee claim that the Government of the United States does not assume any risk, but is asked to enact such legislation as to demonstrate that it is in sympathy with and desires to encourage the patriotic efforts of the citizens of Chicago in this great national and international Exposition that will mark this important epoch in the history of the world and commemorate the life and services of Christopher Columbus in a manner worthy the continent which he discovered.

Section 6 does not appear in the bill previously reported. It defines the duties of the Commission and gives them the necessary power to allot space for the exhibitors, classify exhibits, determine the plan and scope of the Exposition, appoint judges and examiners, award premiums, and to have general charge of all intercourse with the exhibitors and representatives of foreign nations.

Section 7 authorizes the corporation of "the World's Exposition of eighteen hundred and ninety-two" to make any modification in the plans, subject to the approval of a majority of the commissioners; to make rules governing the rates for entrance and admission fees, or otherwise affecting the rights, privileges, or interests of the exhibitors or the public.

Section 8 provides for the dedication of the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition on the 30th day of April, 1892. Upon the question of time for holding the Exposition there was a difference of opinion among the members of the committee, and each member reserved the right to vote for such time for opening and closing the Exposition as might be deemed best after further discussion.

Section 9 provides that, in addition to the approval of the Commission, the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that \$10,000,000 have been raised or provided for to successfully carry on this Fair before proclamation is made and invitations extended to foreign nations.

Section 11 appropriates \$20,000 to be expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, in the place of \$100,000 which was named in the original bill, as it is estimated that that amount is all that will be required during that period for the expense of admission of foreign goods for exhibition.

Section 16 limits the cost of the Government buildings to the sum of \$400,000 and appropriates \$100,000 of that amount for the remainder of this fiscal year and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Section 17 appropriates \$200,000 for the purpose of paying the expenses of the Government exhibit, maintenance of its buildings, and for the expenses of the Commission and other contingent expenses, all subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, for the remainder of this fiscal year and for the fiscal year ending

June 30, 1891, and limits the expenditure of the Government hereafter for all purposes connected with the Exposition to the sum of \$1,500,000.

Section 18 provides for the payment of the actual expenses of the commissioners while necessarily absent from their homes on the business of the Commission, and for the compensation of the officers of the Commission, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

In submitting the letter of Lyman J. Gage, esq., chairman of the finance committee of Chicago, which will be published in the appendix to this report, this committee would call attention to the fact that the city of Chicago and the State of Illinois have, for an extended period, indicated their desire that there should be a World's Fair held in the United States to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, and that the city of Chicago should be selected as the site.

In September, 1889, they organized a committee and selected a number of experienced gentlemen, together with an engineer, to visit Paris for the purpose of studying the plans and operation of the Paris Universal Exposition of that year, in order to be thoroughly prepared to inaugurate, without delay, a national exposition by availing themselves of the experience of those connected with that of Paris. The investigations there made enables the city of Chicago to more intelligently comprehend the magnitude of the undertaking, and to estimate the cost, the scope, and the requirements for the successful conduct of it, and to commence their active preparation for the site and the buildings more promptly than could have been possible excepting for their enterprise and forethought.

The committee would call attention to the fact that the citizens of Chicago offer a larger and more generous contribution to this nation for the inauguration of a national and international exposition than was ever proffered by private citizens before, and larger than any ever offered by any foreign government or city in the great international expositions previously held. In the financial plan of the great Paris Exposition, which is now claimed to have been the most successful in the world, an agreement was made between the French Minister of Commerce, the Prefect of the Seine, representing the city of Paris, and the Governor-General of the Credit Foncier in behalf of the Guarantee Association, stipulating that the contributions should aggregate \$8,600,000. The city of Chicago guarantees to satisfy the Commission that it will provide, without the aid of the National Government, the sum of \$10,000,000.

The committee would also call attention to the fact that the estimated cost, for all purposes, for the Paris Exposition was \$8,000,000, with a reserve fund of \$600,000 to provide for contingencies and for possible modifications in the original plans, and it believes that the \$10,000,000, with the site to be provided by the city of Chicago, is ample for all purposes for a Fair in this country. Appended is a detailed statement from the report of Mr. Jeffrey, one of the gentlemen sent to France to investigate and obtain information concerning the Paris Exposition, as showing the cost and receipts of that Exposition, from which calculations may be made and estimates based for the Exposition at Chicago.

In addition to the buildings erected by the Government of the United States and the city of Chicago for the Exposition, we may reasonably anticipate that many of the States of the Union, the Dominion of Canada, Mexico, the Central and South American Republics, and the Governments of Europe will erect commodious buildings for their exhibits.

About fifty countries were represented at the Paris Exposition, and

we may confidently expect an increased interest and larger representation in the Columbian Exposition. The Argentine Republic appropriated \$1,000,000 and the Republic of Mexico \$1,200,000 for the buildings and exhibits of their respective countries.

The committee would call attention to the interesting and important communications and estimates, appended hereto, received from the different Departments and Bureaus of the Government, indicating their great interest in the Exposition and that it is most important that they should have an opportunity to exhibit the valuable collections of the Government of the United States, not only that millions of people may enjoy the privilege, but because it will cultivate the taste, increase their knowledge and inform them as to the great resources of the nation, and impress them with its wonderful progress, and the possibilities of the future.

The bill offered as a substitute for the bill H. R. 6883 makes an appropriation amounting to only \$320,000 until the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, as more than this amount, in their judgment, will not be required up to that time, and limits the expenditures to be made by the Government of the United States to the amount originally suggested in the former bill, viz, \$1,500,000. Under some of the plans considered, that the buildings should be constructed of iron and glass, a large percentage of the cost will be re-imbursed by the sale of the buildings at the close of the Exhibition, and the plan presented by the different Departments will enable the Government to add to its permanent collections in Washington the interesting and valuable exhibit made by them at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, it also being stated that the present is the most favorable time to secure some important additions that it may be impossible to obtain at a later period.

The continued interest manifested by the people of the country and foreign nations in this celebration, and the more careful consideration of the subject since the first report of this committee, have more deeply impressed the committee with the grandeur and importance of the undertaking, and confirmed them in the opinion that it will prove to be of great national advantage, stimulating the patriotism and promoting the material prosperity of the people.

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY.

The undersigned members of the Fair Select Committee on the World's Fair respectfully dissent from the foregoing report and its conclusions. We believe that the following resolution, which we voted in favor of in committee, should have been adopted:

"Resolved, That when a guaranty fund of \$10,000,000 shall be secured by the citizens of Chicago, the sufficiency and legality of which shall be satisfactory to this committee, we report the pending bill with such amendments as the committee may agree upon."

J. J. BELDEN.
WM. H. HATCH.
R. P. FLOWER.

APPENDIX 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1890.

To Hon. J. W. CANDLER,

Chairman of the World's Fair Committee, House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: Before returning to Chicago it may be advisable to put into written form the substance of the pledges made by me on behalf of a special committee appointed to wait upon your honorable committee in the matter of Chicago's interest in the proposed World's Fair.

You kindly gave us audience on the evening of March 6. On that occasion, speaking for our committee, I explained that the "World's Exposition of 1892" is a corporation authorized by the laws of Illinois; that its capital stock is \$5,000,000, and that its object is to provide means for and promote a World's Fair or Exposition in the city of Chicago, in celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus; that commissioners appointed according to law had opened books of subscription, and that \$5,000,000 in bona fide subscriptions had been made. In fact that \$250,000 in subscriptions more than could be received had been tendered.

I further stated that the subscribers to this stock and the people of Chicago understood fully that their Representatives in Congress had declared that Chicago stood ready to provide \$10,000,000 for the purpose of the proposed exposition if Congress should select Chicago as the place for such exposition.

I stated that with my associates, Messrs. Edwin Walker, Thomas B. Bryan, W. J. Onahan, and Otto Young, we represented the executive committee, by whom we were appointed to confer with you. The executive committee is a large body, embracing prominent men, subscribers to the stock, and has for its chairman Hon. D. C. Cregier, the mayor of Chicago.

I pledged to your committee that in addition to the \$5,000,000 stock the further sum of \$5,000,000 would be duly provided by the citizens of Chicago, and explained that our board of directors would increase the capital stock of the company to at least \$7,000,000. I declared that, in the light of what had been done, it was entirely reasonable to believe that one million of the two millions of stock could be readily placed; that if it should then appear inexpedient to make further effort in that direction, that \$4,000,000 in bonds, secured by a pledge of the corporation's assets and net receipts, could be readily sold at par.

This I asked you to believe and act upon as a reasonable proposition. Such a one as business men act upon in even the largest and most important affairs, and as to its entire feasibility the business judgment of my associates and myself stands pledged.

I have now the great satisfaction of knowing that pledges made your committee have been fully indorsed by many representative citizens of our city.

The following is a copy of a telegram received on the day succeeding our interview:

CHICAGO, March 7, 1890.

LYMAN J. GAGE,

Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.:

We wish your continued success in Washington; we will stand by you and the committee in every way. Chicago will now, as in the past, prove equal to every emergency. You can count on our hearty support.

S. W. ALLERTON, capitalist.

JOHN B. DRAKE, proprietor Grand Pacific Hotel.

G. B. SHAW, president Merchant Loan and Trust Company.

C. L. HUTCHINSON, president Corn Exchange National Bank.

JOHN C. BLACK, president Continental National Bank.

J. W. ELLSWORTH.

W. E. HALE, president Hale Elevator Company.

POTTER PALMER, proprietor Palmer House.

R. T. CRANE, president Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company.

E. G. KEITH, president Metropolitan National Bank.

H. F. EAMES, president Commercial National Bank.

A. L. PATTERSON, Chicago Globe.

W. J. HUISKAMP, Chicago Times.

J. J. P. O'DELL, president Union National Bank.

VICTOR F. LAWSON, "Chicago News."

E. ST. JOHN, vice-president Rock Island Railroad Company.

SAM'L M. NICKERSON, president First National Bank.

WILLIAM T. BAKER, president Chicago Board of Trade.

WILLIAM PENN NIXON, Chicago Inter Ocean.

JOHN N. CLARK, collector of customs.

N. B. REAM, capitalist.

O. W. POTTER, president Illinois Steel Company.

JAMES W. SCOTT, Chicago Herald.

H. H. KOHLSATT, capitalist.

E. S. PIKE, capitalist.

C. R. CRANE.

JOSEPH MEDILL, Chicago Tribune.

GEO. SCHNEIDER, president National Bank of Illinois.

GEO. R. DAVIS, county treasurer.

A. F. SEEBERGER, wholesale hardware.

STUYVESANT FISH, president Illinois Central Railroad Company.

J. W. DOANE, president Merchants' Loan and Trust Company.

THE HIBBARD, SPENCER & BARTLETT COMPANY.

It is proper to explain that a fairly full report of my statements and pledges were immediately wired by press correspondents, and were published in the Chicago papers the morning of March 7. It is in the light of these facts, and the information thus conveyed to the signers thereof, that the telegram in question is to be construed as an indorsement of our proposition.

Inquired of us as to our ability to provide for the exposition by May 1, 1892, our committee was a unit in declaring that we should meet the conditions of any bill which Congress should adopt on this point. We declared that our buildings could be built in a shorter period than would be required by the Government, should it construct a building of its own, or by the several States, or by other nations, in the preparation of their own special exhibits.

With this I beg to hand you a copy of the subscription list to the stock of the "World's Exposition of 1892," duly certified by Otto Young, chairman of the Chicago subfinance committee, showing an aggregate of 2,556 names, and a total subscription of \$4,361,000. To this would be added, if its voluminous character did not forbid, the names of about 37,000 other subscribers, aggregating in their subscriptions \$860,677, or a total in all of \$5,221,670.

LYMAN J. GAGE,

Chairman of Finance and of Special Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1890.

APPENDIX 1½.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1890.

L. J. GAGE,

Chairman Finance Committee, the World's Exposition of 1892.

DEAR SIR: At your request I have compiled a list of subscribers to the capital stock of "the World's Fair Exposition of 1892," and have given you the individual names of such as have subscribed the sum of \$200 and over.

These amount to (See exhibit A and B.).....	\$4,361,000
In addition to the above we have subscriptions of less than \$200 each to the amount of.....	860,670
Total amount subscribed.....	5,221,670

For all the above subscriptions the signatures are in the rooms of the Subfinance Committee. I know of many other subscriptions which have not been reported to me officially, and therefore can not be taken into consideration in this report.

Respectfully submitted.

OTTO YOUNG,

Chairman Sub-Finance Committee, World's Exposition of 1892.

Approved and submitted:

L. J. GAGE,

Chairman Finance Committee.

APPENDIX 1¾.

UNITED STATES SENATE,

Washington, D. C., March 19, 1890.

DEAR SIR: I have examined the list of the subscriptions to the World's Fair fund for Chicago, and desire to say to you that they are bona fide and will be paid.

Yours, very truly,

C. B. FARWELL.

HON. J. W. CANDLER,

Chairman World's Fair Committee.

APPENDIX 2.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

[FROM MR. JEFFERY'S REPORT TO THE CHICAGO COMMITTEE.]

Legislation and official decrees.

November 8, 1884.—President Grevy issued a decree for a universal exposition to be held in 1889. This remained in abeyance by the Government until 1886.

July 6, 1886.—Act was passed by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies authorizing the exposition.

July 28, 1886.—President Grevy issued decree regulating the organization of the departments of the exposition.

August 25, 1886.—President Grevy issued decree making the exposition grounds a customs warehouse; articles for exhibition to be shipped direct to the grounds without custom-house examination.

August 26, 1886.—Decree issued fixing May 5, and October 31, 1889, as the opening and closing of the exposition.

January 6, 1888.—The Minister of Public Works issued decree of general regulations affecting shipments to the exposition.

Early in 1887 foreign nations were invited to participate in the exposition.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS, ETC.

1886.—Invitations were extended to the French engineers and architects to submit competitive designs for general arrangement of buildings and grounds. Eighteen days only were allowed in which to prepare them. One hundred and seven designs were submitted.

August 2, 1886.—The engineering and architectural bureaus were organized and put to work.

Time occupied in preparing ground, laying the foundations and constructing the buildings complete, as follows: Machinery hall, fifteen months; central transept and grand dome, seven and one-half months.

Miscellaneous industries buildings, seven months; liberal arts palace, twenty months; fine arts palace, twenty months; total area of inclosed grounds, 238 acres; total area under roof, 75.50 acres.

Buildings all complete in November, 1888.

Cost, exclusive of salaries of architects and draughtsmen of the three main structures, as follows:

Machinery hall	\$1,426,208.90
Miscellaneous industries buildings.....	1,027,295.97
Palaces of the fine and liberal arts	1,504,209.61
Total	3,957,714.48

THE EIFFEL TOWER WAS BUILT AS A PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.—FINANCIAL.

March 29, 1886.—Agreement made between representatives of the Government of France, the city of Paris and the Guaranty Association for Contributions, as follows:

By the national Government	\$3,400,000
By the city of Paris.....	1,600,000
By the Guaranty Association	3,600,000
Total.....	8,600,000

This on the assumption that total expenses would not exceed \$8,600,000.

The Guaranty Association was composed of persons who, within a specified time, should subscribe to one or more shares of its capital stock. Par value of shares, \$200; first payment, \$10. No subscription received for less than \$200. Stockholders to share in the profits, if any, and be responsible only for amount of subscription.

March 20, 1889.—The foregoing agreement was modified by agreement (ratified by the Chambers) between the commissioner-general and the governor of the Credit Foncier of France, the latter representing the trust companies, banking houses, and members of the Guaranty Association, providing that the Credit Foncier should issue 1,200,000 bonds of five (\$5) dollars each with 25 coupon admission tickets attached.

The bonds to mature in 1964 without interest, and to participate in 81 lottery drawings, prizes of which were from \$5 each to one of \$100,000.

Within a few hours the whole loan was taken, and \$6,000,000 became available at once.

Conferring to this agreement, this sum was disposed of as follows :

To refund to the Guaranty Association.....	\$3,600,000
For supplementary expenses of the exposition.....	700,000
For payment of lottery prizes.....	800,000
For redemption of bonds in 1964.....	900,000
Total.....	6,000,000

This increased the available cash resources of the exposition to \$9,300,000, and procured the sale at once of 30,000,000 admission tickets before the opening of the exposition.

RESOURCES.

By national Government.....	\$3,400,000
By city of Paris.....	1,600,000
From sale of bonds.....	4,300,000
From sale of concessions.....	400,000
From national exhibits.....	1,119,000
For two buildings and exhibits by city of Paris.....	177,440

Total from all sources..... 11,069,562

Estimated profit in National Treasury, to be divided between the Nation and the city of Paris, \$1,600,000 to \$1,800,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Total admissions, estimated.....	28,000,000
Greatest admissions in one day.....	387,877
Smallest admissions in one day.....	36,322
Number of exhibitions.....	30,000
Number of awards or prizes.....	34,800

About fifty countries were represented, officially or semi-officially.

The Argentine Republic had 32,292 square feet of space; had a special building, and appropriated \$1,000,000.

The Government of Mexico had 23,239 square feet of space; a special building, and appropriated \$1,200,000.

The United States had 113,000 square feet of space; no building, and appropriated \$250,000.

Estimated increase of receipts by railroads during the year, \$12,000,000.

APPENDIX 3.

STATE DEPARTMENT, *March 18, 1890.*

Respectfully referred to Hon. J. W. Candler. His attention is especially asked to the details of Mr. Curtis's communication.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 18, 1890.*

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a brief sketch of a plan for a historical collection to be exhibited at the proposed Columbian Exposition of 1892, and to respectfully request that you would forward

the same to the Hon. J. W. Candler, chairman of the special committee of the House of Representatives, in charge of that subject.

As it is intended to commemorate the discovery of America, and the noble purpose of such exhibitions is the education of the people, this Fair should be distinctively American, and display so far as possible objects of interest associated with the discovery and the results of his achievements.

It is proposed, through the good offices of the Department of State, to secure from Europe and South America a historical collection, which shall be one of the chief features of the Exposition, and afterwards be placed in the National Museum at Washington for the permanent benefit of the public. This collection is to illustrate the epoch of the discovery and the condition of the continent at the time Columbus first placed his foot upon American soil; and the plan is to secure—

(1) A model of the house in which Columbus was born, with a collection of portraits of himself, his family, and as many as possible of the men who were associated with him and his discoveries, both his patrons and companions.

(2) An illustration of the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, with life-sized figures, properly costumed, portraits, and fac-similes of state papers relating to the first voyage, and subsequent events in the life of the great discoverer.

(3) A perfect reproduction of the caravel in which Columbus sailed, manned by Genoese sailors in the costume of the time, to be moored in or near the grounds of the exposition; the caravel to be equipped as nearly as possible as it was during the voyage, with originals or fac-similes of the compasses and other nautical instruments used by navigators of that age, together with the actual charts used by Columbus, if those can be obtained, and if not, accurate reproductions.

(4) A model in relief of the West India Islands and the north coast of South America, showing the routes of the several voyages made by Columbus and the other early discoverers, with historical illustrations, models, relics, etc., of Americus Vespucci, Alonzo Ojeda, Nunez de Balboa, and others.

(5) Life-sized models of the natives of America at the time of the discovery, with a collection of objects showing their costumes, habits, customs, and manner of life.

(6) The last days of Columbus, illustrated with models, portraits, a collection of the original of his papers, his last will and testament, his death and burial, and a model of his coffin and tomb.

(7) The epoch of the conquest, illustrated by models of the palace of Montezuma and his temples, with other objects, either original or accurate reproductions, showing the condition of the semi-civilized portions of the continent, their social, religious, and political organization; costumed figures of the conquistadors, their armors, weapons, etc.

(8) A similar illustration of the civilization of the Incas of Peru, with models of their palaces and temples, costumed figures, implements of household and military service, showing the social, religious, and political life, with costumed figures of Pizarro and his men.

(9) Collections showing the development of the resources of the southern continent for four hundred years, and giving by object lessons the history of the Central and South American Republics and their progress in civilization.

(10) The epoch of the Revolution, illustrated by portraits, historical papers, and other objects, tracing the history of the struggle that resulted in the separation of the American colonies from the Crown of Spain.

There are very large collections in Spain, Mexico, Peru, Chili, Columbia, and other countries, a great portion of which could easily be obtained, either in the original or accurate reproductions, at a moderate cost, and the whole arranged in chronological order would make a display of historic interest whose value can scarcely be overestimated. Many of these relics are held by the several Governments in libraries and museums, and some in private collections. No attempt has ever been made to bring them together, but every American nation would appreciate the value of the collection, and enter with enthusiasm into the effort to secure a complete and accurate display illustrative of the history of America. The papers of Columbus alone, if nothing else, should be collected for the National Museum of the United States. The originals of many and fac similies of the remainder can easily be secured, and in Peru and Mexico priceless relics of pre-historic civilization can now be obtained which a few years hence will be beyond the reach of collectors.

This historical collection should be supplemented by a display showing the present condition of society and civilization in the other American republics; the manner of life and customs of the people, their style of living, their methods of agriculture and progress in the mechanical arts and the sciences, their distinctive national costumes, etc., to be illustrated by accurate types, from the ranchero of Mexico to the gaucho of the Argentine Republic. This would of itself be a most valuable and interesting collection, as each republic has its peculiarities, and the native races furnish material of the most picturesque character, of which none but those who have traveled in Spanish America and Brazil have the slightest idea.

Thanking you for your kind invitation to submit my plans, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

APPENDIX 4.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., March 13, 1890.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 26th ultimo, requesting to be furnished with estimates of amounts required under House bill 6883 for the purpose of erecting buildings for the Government exhibits and the placing of such exhibits therein at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1892, and for their care and safe return, I have the honor to transmit herewith such estimates as have already been received from the various Departments and Bureaus of the Government, as follows:

Department of State	\$50,000
Department of Justice	3,000
Commissioner of Fisheries	150,000
Life-Saving Service, including cost of life-saving station	18,500
Coast Survey	12,500
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	3,000
Smithsonian Institution	585,000

Respectfully, yours,

W. WINDOM,
Secretary.

HON. JOHN W. CANDLER,
Chairman World's Fair Committee, House of Representatives.

APPENDIX 5.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., March 7, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your request of the 1st instant for an estimate of the cost, including all expenses of preparation, transportation, etc., in connection therewith, of such an exhibit as should be made by the Department of Justice at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1892, and the amount of floor and wall space required for such an exhibit, and to say in reply thereto that a proper exhibit can be made for \$3,000, and that, subject to such modification as might be necessary on account of the shape of the space assigned to this Department or the construction of the building, this Department should have not less than 900 feet of floor space and 1,500 feet of wall space.

Very respectfully,

W. H. H. MILLER,
Attorney-General.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

APPENDIX 6.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., March 13, 1890.

SIR: In connection with your reference of the letter of Hon. John W. Candler, chairman of the World's Fair Committee of the House of Representatives, and in which reference you request me to furnish an estimate of the cost of placing, caring for, and returning such an exhibit as should be made by the Department of Agriculture at the forthcoming World's Fair, I have the honor to suggest that the sum of \$250,000 be estimated for the purposes of this Department, including cost of collecting, preparing, caring for, and returning said exhibit. The estimated space required by the several divisions of the Department for the proposed exhibit is 25,700 square feet of floor space. In addition to this, I would estimate an outdoor space of some 3,000 square feet for the use of the horticultural and botanical divisions.

In this connection I will add that while it is desirable that this Department shall co-operate with the other Executive Departments, as contemplated by the framers of the bill in the general plans of the exposition, it will without doubt be admitted by those who consider the magnitude of the contemplated agricultural display and its diversified character, that a special building should be devoted to at least a portion of it, the grounds surrounding which may be utilized for the horticultural and botanical "outdoor" purposes. It is in view of the probability of such a conclusion, and it is with a due appreciation of the magnitude of the undertaking, that the above estimates for money and space are submitted.

Very respectfully,

J. M. RUSK,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

APPENDIX 7.

[S. P. Langley, Secretary; G. Brown Goode, Assistant Secretary, in charge of U. S. National Museum.]

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM,
Washington, March 12, 1890.

SIR: I have before me the letter of the Honorable J. W. Candler, chairman of the World's Fair Committee of the House of Representatives, dated February 26, with your indorsement of March 1, requesting me to furnish an estimate of the cost of placing, caring for, and return of such an exhibit as should, in my judgment, be made by the Smithsonian Institution and National Museum at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1892.

I wish to preface what I have to say with the remark that the estimates for space and cost have been carefully made by experts who have participated in all of the great expositions of the past sixteen years. The Smithsonian Museum is the one bureau of the Government whose special function is that of exhibition, and its officers are prepared to say with great exactness what can be done with any specified sum. The estimates have not been made with a view to possible reduction, but represent the minimum sum with which a display suitable for the place and occasion can be prepared within the time of opening.

I wish also to call attention to the fact that, in the fourteen years which have elapsed since the Philadelphia exhibition, the standards of exhibition work have completely changed, and the display of the Government Departments at Philadelphia, which was admirable for the time and thoroughly satisfactory to all visitors, would fall far below the expectations of the present.

As a more specific illustration of my meaning, I will cite the Fisheries Exposition in 1880, which excited so much admiration abroad as to form a kind of epoch in the history of such undertakings. I am assured by the gentlemen in charge of that display—and to whom its exceptional success was mainly due—that in the London Exhibition of 1883, after a lapse of only three years, the standard of what was expected to be reached had been so raised, that had the United States repeated the display (which was so unrivaled in Berlin) it would not have stood higher than tenth among the competing national exhibits on that occasion.

The standard of excellence has recently been still further advanced by the Paris Exposition of 1889, for which the resources of the French Government and the ingenuity and talent of the people were severely taxed during a five years period of preparation.

Past experience seems therefore inapplicable to present circumstances, and I can only say that in view of the limited time, and the great expectations which are entertained in connection with the Chicago Exhibition, the expense must of necessity be greater than on similar occasions in the past.

In 1876 there was practically no National Museum, and the display made at that time by the Smithsonian Institution, covering about 25,000 square feet of floor space, was of a kind which most of the visitors had never seen. In 1892, when the national collections in Washington cover about 125,000 square feet, and are sufficiently extensive to require the immediate addition of at least 105,000 additional square feet, it would seem that the area required in a great international exhi-

bition should be at least three times as much as in 1876, and that the cost of preparation would be proportionately greater in relation to the floor space occupied.

That this must necessarily be so is indicated by our experience at the Cincinnati Exhibition, where the proportionate cost was \$6.25 per foot, while at Philadelphia it was approximately \$3.75.

Keeping these things in mind, and also the undoubted fact that the time for preparation will be, at most, inadequately brief, I feel that I must name a sum out of proportion to previous expenditures in earlier and smaller Government expositions. The insuring of a successful exhibit on the part of the Smithsonian Institution has not been considered in making our estimates so much as the desire for a reasonable guaranty against failure.

I note with much satisfaction that the resolution of the House committee does not by its wording indicate a disposition to prevent the acquisition of new specimens by purchase and otherwise. In 1876 a large amount of material was obtained, which, after exhibition in Philadelphia was returned to Washington, becoming the permanent property of the people, and the nucleus of the great collections now in the Museum building, and the same usage prevailed at the New Orleans Exposition in 1885.

In 1888, however, on the occasion of the Cincinnati Exposition, the rulings of the Treasury were quite at variance with those on previous occasions, and it was decided by the special auditor in charge of the accounts that no new objects could be obtained except such as might be necessary to "complete series" already in the Museum. This ruling was far from being in the interest of economy, and its enforcement interfered sadly with the success of our participation in the Cincinnati Exhibition.

If the Smithsonian Institution should be instructed to participate in the exhibition at Chicago, it will undoubtedly be necessary to obtain large quantities of new material which must be either purchased, collected in the field, or in the case of the models and other similar preparations, which are most effective on such occasions, made in the workshops of the Museum.

The exhibition of such new material will be more essential on this occasion than hitherto, for two principal reasons:

(1) That at a time when the capital will be an especial object of interest for foreign visitors, it will be undesirable to denude its halls of any large number of the objects now on exhibition.

(2.) That many of the most attractive objects have already been shown at expositions in Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Louisville, and elsewhere, and the public visiting the Chicago Exhibition would not be satisfied to look at them again.

In planning for the proposed exhibition, those departments would be selected in which it would seem possible, within the brief time available, to make the most imposing and instructive displays, and in which it is believed that results can be produced which would not be discreditible even in comparison with the success of the Paris Exposition. I will mention some of the directions in which satisfactory results may undoubtedly be secured.

(1) The Smithsonian Institution should exhibit its own history, condition, and functions, and the general results of its operations during its forty-six years of existence, including its publications, explorations, and researches, twenty-five years' period of meteorological observations, etc. It may also with propriety undertake to set forth the history of

American science and exploration from the time of the discovery of the continent to the present day, and the activities of the numerous scientific institutions and societies of the United States, the progress of scientific exploration by the Government of the United States, and by individuals and foreign governments in all parts of the American continent, together with a collection of portraits of representative scientific men of the world, so far as they have been associated with the development of scientific thought in America.

(2) The National Museum, as on previous occasions, would undertake to illustrate the natural resources of the United States and their utilization, so far as this subject was not undertaken by other departments.

In this connection especial attention should be given to the animal resources of the continent. It would be desirable to show large groups mounted by the best methods of modern taxidermy of the various quadrupeds of America which are fast approaching extermination—buffalo, elk, moose, musk ox, caribou, mountain goat, mountain sheep, the five species of deer and beaver, the walrus, the fur seal, the sea elephant, and others equally interesting, and equally liable to extinction, though not so large; indeed, every species of American animal, bird, reptile, or invertebrates which is of sufficient importance to man, at least so far as they are of sufficient interest to mankind, to have been designated by popular names.

In this connection may be represented, also, all methods of hunting employed in America, especially by uncivilized man. Supplementing the whole, a display of the various products of the animal kingdom used by man in his arts and industries. This is a subject which has not yet been adequately worked out in this country, but to which the Bethnal Green Museum in London, one of the most interesting places of public instruction in the world, is very largely devoted.

The industrial resources derived from the vegetable and mineral kingdoms may also with propriety be shown, except so far as these subjects may be taken up respectively by the Department of Agriculture and the Geological Survey.

In connection with the anthropological departments of the Museum, an attempt should be made to show the physical and other characteristics of the principal races of man, and the early stages of the history of civilization as shown by the evolution of certain selected primitive arts and industries. Here might properly be presented a considerable number of models of habitations and of costumed figures. Nothing was so popular and effective in the recent Paris Exposition as displays of this character, and the resources of the National Museum workshops for doing work of this kind are probably better than are to be found elsewhere in America. In the case of certain selected arts and industries, it might be well to show quite a large group of specimens, and to show their development from their beginning to the most advanced stages of the present time.

Among those best suited for this treatment would be the history of transportation by land and water. A floor space of 5,000 feet might well be occupied by this subject, which forms so important a part of the history of civilization. Every mode of transportation known to man may be shown by originals, drawings, and models. A large amount of material in this direction is already in our possession, and much more is easily accessible. The economical industries, including an exhibition of the chemical elements and all their principal combinations; the methods of manufacture of all substances produced by the applications of chemistry and their utilization in the arts and industries; the

history of music and musical instruments; the history and methods of printing and book-making; the history of the development of instruments of precision; the history and methods of photography and the graphic arts; the fine arts, and the application of the arts of design to industrial arts and manufacture.

(3) As a special subject, the archæology of America, to constitute the exhibit of the Bureau of Ethnology. This will include illustrations of the mounds and ruins of the ancient Pueblos, the cliff ruins of the cavate lodgers of the Pueblo regions, the shell mounds of the Pacific, and also the archæology of the Atlantic Slope and the culture of the Alaskan Indians; all these subjects to be shown by means of models, photographs, drawings and maps, and collections of the objects of art characteristic of each of these types of civilization, together with a representation of the work and methods of the Bureau by means of its publications.

A portion of the material for such an exhibit has already been collected and is now in possession of the Bureau or of the National Museum, but a portion to illustrate special features is still to be gathered.

For the proper exhibition of the material, it is estimated that 15,000 square feet of floor surface will be required and 5,000 square feet of wall and window space. The estimate for floor surface includes all necessary allowance for isles and passages.

To make such supplementary collections as are necessary; to make maps, charts, models, photographs, and transparencies; to transport the material and install it in Chicago, including cost of cases and expense of mounting and labeling specimens; to prepare a catalogue; to care for the exhibit while in Chicago, and finally to transport it to the National Museum at Washington, it is estimated that \$160,000 will be required.

I have prepared a detailed estimate of the exhibits under each of these heads as to space and cost. These are at your disposition, but are not given here. From these estimates the following more general ones have been derived.

The amount of space required will not be less than 80,000 square feet, which would be equivalent to 60,000 square feet exclusive of the space reserved for main passage aisles through the building. This is in addition to the 15,000 feet for the Bureau of Ethnology, and is less than three times what was assigned to the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum at the Philadelphia and New Orleans Exhibitions. At the Fishery Exhibition in 1883 nearly half this amount of space was occupied by the display of the American Fisheries alone, and the success of the installation on this occasion was largely due to the fact that the exhibits were not unduly crowded together.

The total amount of money required for the Smithsonian and the Museum exhibits, but exclusive of the special display of the Bureau of Ethnology, I estimate at \$425,000, and in making this estimate I have taken into consideration the probable cost of each department of the work, and have arrived at the total by adding these amounts together. I do not know that a detailed statement is desired, but one can be supplied as soon as it is called for.

These estimates are based not only on the experience of the Museum at Philadelphia, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, and other American fairs, but also at the Fishery Exhibitions in Berlin and London, which, though not nominally connected with the Smithsonian Institution, were practically so. the Commissioner of Fisheries being at that time the secretary of this institution, and the officer in immediate

charge its present assistant secretary; while very many of the workers were temporarily transferred from the Museum staff.

As I have already indicated, the cost of the earlier exhibitions was \$3.50 to \$5 per foot of floor space, but there are two important considerations which forbid us to expect that equally satisfactory results can now be accomplished at a proportionate cost. The first of these is the very obvious one of an enhanced scale of general prices in all directions, especially in that of labor. The second, that most of these exhibitions had been looked for long in advance, and prepared with deliberate economy; while in the present case, if preparation could be begun to-morrow, the time would still be too short, and it will consequently be impossible to avoid such partial waste as always accompanies hurried action.

In conclusion, I desire to say that participation in such exhibitions is one of the greatest obstacles to the development of the National Museum, and inflicts immediate injury to its collections far greater than the mere damage of transportation to and fro. It is to be hoped, then, that Congress, in estimating the cost, will keep in mind the importance of replacing the collections in Washington in as favorable condition as if the interruption to the work had not occurred. On such occasions the mere absence of a large number of the responsible employés and the necessary temporary suspension of most of the ordinary activities of the Museum, would be nearly as grave an injury as the closing of its doors during the whole period.

For this there is no compensation except in the increase in the collections which may result, and this is by no means an unmixed benefit since many of the objects added to the collection at such a time, however effective they may be in a temporary exhibition, seem crude and incongruous in a permanent museum.

Such considerations as these may, it seems to me, be kept prominently in mind in making an estimate of the amount required for such a participation in a great exhibition as may leave the permanent progress of the National Museum unimpaired.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

APPENDIX 8.

U. S. COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES,

Washington, D. C., March 11, 1890.

SIR: In compliance with your request I have the honor to transmit herewith an estimate of the cost of preparing, placing, caring for, and returning such an exhibit of the fisheries and fishery resources of the United States as should, in my judgment, be made at the World's Fair, at Chicago, in 1892.

Such an exhibit should not only be an exposition of our fishery resources and of the present conditions, methods, and results of the fisheries, but should also show the origin, progress, present conditions, methods, and results of the inquiry in regard to food-fishes and the fishing grounds, an inquiry which has been most fruitful in results, economical as well as scientific, and which has served as a model, a

stimulus, and an inspiration to other nations seeking the best means for the utilization of the resources of their waters.

The exhibit should show also the beginning and progress, as well as the present conditions, of the commercial fisheries, the development of methods, apparatus, vessels, and boats, to meet the exigencies arising from time to time.

It should show the origin and development of public fish-culture in the United States, and the present conditions, methods, and results of the work of the United States Fish Commission.

The exhibit in its essential features would illustrate an industrial and economic evolution, probably as distinctively characteristic of the genius of our people as is the evolution of our social and political institutions.

An adequate exhibit, worthy of the occasion and of this great nation, would require the expenditure of not less than \$150,000, and would require for effective display a floor space of forty thousand square feet, distributed as follows:

	Square feet.
Objects of the fisheries.....	6,000
The fishing grounds; the vessels, apparatus, methods, and results of the inquiry in regard to food-fishes.....	5,000
History, development, methods, apparatus, vessels, production, and statistics of the fisheries.....	20,000
Fish-culture, propagation, distribution, methods, apparatus, vessels, hatcheries, and statistics.....	5,000
Aquaria, salt and fresh water.....	4,000
Total.....	40,000

I regret that I have been delayed in furnishing the information asked for, but before making even approximate estimates I have found it necessary to consider the scope and arrangement of such an exhibit as would be required, and this has taken some time and labor.

Very respectfully,

M. McDONALD,
Commissioner.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

APPENDIX 9.

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY OFFICE,
Washington, March 4, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a letter of February 26, addressed to you by Hon. John W. Candler, M. C., chairman of the World's Fair Committee, House of Representatives, requesting you to transmit estimates to cover expenses from all branches of the Government which may take part in the Exhibition at Chicago in 1892, and referred to this office with your indorsement of March 1st, instant, requesting an estimate of the cost of placing, caring for, and return, and also an estimate of floor space required by such an exhibit as it may be deemed advisable to make on the part of the Coast and Geodetic Survey at that Exhibition.

In conformity with your request, I beg to state that it is estimated that the amount of \$12,500 will be required to cover the cost of preparing, transporting, and caring for an adequate exhibit of the instruments, apparatus, publications, etc., of the Coast and Geodetic Survey

at the Chicago Exposition, and that such exhibit will require a floor space of 100 by 50 feet, or 5,000 square feet.

Very respectfully,

T. C. MENDENHALL,
Superintendent.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

APPENDIX 10.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
March 8, 1890.

SIR: I am in receipt of a copy of a letter of Hon. John W. Candler, chairman World's Fair Committee, House of Representatives, referred by you to me, under date of the 1st instant, with the request that the Department be furnished with an estimate of the cost of placing, caring for, and return of such an exhibit as should be made by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1892, and also an estimate of the floor and wall space required for said exhibit.

In reply I have the honor to state that, in my judgment, this Bureau should make as complete and beautiful an exhibit of the engravings and securities executed by it as possible, and to do this will require the sum of \$3,000. This amount will include the cost of preparing, placing, caring for, forwarding, and return of the exhibit. The exhibit which it is proposed to prepare will not need any wall space, but a floor space of 18 by 40 feet will be required.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. M. MEREDITH,
Chief of Bureau.

The SECRETARY of the TREASURY.

APPENDIX 11.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
U. S. LIFE-SAVING SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., March 11, 1890.

SIR: In reply to your request of the 1st instant, for an estimate of the cost of placing, caring for, and returning such an exhibit of the Life-Saving Service at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1892, as in my judgment should be made, I have the honor to state that, according to the best estimate I can make, \$18,500 will be required for the purpose. This amount includes the sum of \$6,000 for the erection of a life-saving station building, after the plans and specifications of one of our most approved stations, and \$3,000 dollars for pay of a keeper and crew, both of which items are necessary to make a satisfactory exhibit. I have omitted an estimate of floor and wall space, as the building would afford all that is necessary.

Respectfully, yours,

S. I. KIMBALL,
General Superintendent.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.